

NAVY HUNTS SUBS OFF EAST COAST

Tune in On Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz reports for the Daily Worker Wednesday through Sunday nights at 11 P.M. over Station WHOM (1480 Kc.).

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

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CURB OF ARMS OUTPUT BY MONOPOLY PROFITEERING SCORED IN SENATE REPORT

Red Army Batters At Kharkov Gates

Timoshenko Hammers Wedges In Nazi Lines; Enemy Ships Sunk in Arctic

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 16 (UP).—Soviet troops have thrown the Germans back 140 miles, almost half way to Latvia, from their deepest point of penetration on the north Moscow front, the Moscow radio revealed in a mid-night communique announcing the capture of Selizharovo, at the headwaters of the Volga River. Selizharovo is a little railway town 175 miles northwest of Moscow. It is 90 miles straight west of Kalinin.

LONDON, Jan. 15 (UP).—Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's Red Army of the Ukraine was reported tonight to have hammered wedges into the German fortifications around Kharkov in a double-barreled offensive against the industrial hub of the upper Donetz Basin.

Plan Army of 3,600,000 For 1942

Increase Is in Line With President's Production Aim

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today that United States Army strength will be boosted to a war basis of 3,600,000 men this year, more than twice its present size.

The vast expansion will double American armored forces, more than double air combat strength and add 32 new triangular divisions to the present 27. The Army's strength now approximates 1,700,000.

The Army announced complete revision of qualifications for Army air cadets to make available a new pool of 2,000,000 men from whom candidates can be drawn for service in the air branch. The officer training program was stepped up to put 90,000 privates into training schools from which 75,000 new second lieutenants will be commissioned.

These moves will provide the officer and air cadets for the vastly expanded armed force of 1942.

EXPANDED AIR CORPS

Revision of the air cadet requirements bring the air arm potentially into line with the win-the-war program under which President Roosevelt has ordered the construction of 185,000 planes in the next two years. However, Stimson noted that not all these planes are for use by American airmen. Many of them will go to our allies.

It also provides, according to Stimson, a big increase in anti-aircraft units, engineer and special

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SINK NAZI TRANSPORTS

The communique also reported that Soviet warships had sunk two enemy transports totaling 11,000 tons in the Barents Sea above the Arctic Circle to the Crimea.

The night communique said the Soviets had recaptured Selizharovo, on the northern Moscow front, 55 miles northwest of Ruzhev and 90 miles due west of Kalinin. It is a railroad town amid the headwaters of the Volga.

They were believed to have pierced the ring of forts the Germans built around the city, and the Moscow radio said guerrillas already were operating within it. Progressive reports have told of a steady advance on Kharkov, the latest having the Red Army within a dozen miles of the city or virtually all its suburbs.

Soviet broadcasts also reported the renewal of the Red Army offensive in the frozen Arctic region, the southeast and east.

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U.S. Will Fill Pan-America Needs, Says Welles

Economic Supplies Will Continue, He Assures Ministers' Conference

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15 (UP).—The United States will continue to supply economic necessities to Pan-American nations despite its own unprecedented wartime needs, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles told the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference today.

Welles told foreign ministers of 21 Pan-American republics addressing the initial conference gathering, that although the attack by Japan and war declarations by other Axis members had meant "greater and unprecedented demands" upon the nation's industrial facilities, "I am able to state today... that the United States policy towards satisfaction of your essential requirements remains firm."

"The Office of Production Management," he said, "has been made to you for the next quarter in amounts adequate to meet your needs for rayon, for 20 essential agricultural and industrial chemicals, for farm equipment and for iron and steel products."

URGES SOLID ALLIANCE

President Getulio Vargas of Brazil opened the conference formally with a demand for "the most solid powerful alliance of free sovereign nations history and humanity have ever known."

"We are sovereign representatives of free nations, lovers of peace, gathered to reaffirm towards the nation so wantonly attacked our unanimous solidarity and to agree with prudence to all decisions necessary to the security and protection of our peoples," Vargas said.

Vargas, who already has pledged Brazil to all aid to the United States short of war, said his nation is determined to "defend inch by inch our own territory against any incursions which might lead to its waters or its territories being used as springboards for assaults on sister nations."

CIO Here Asks Full Unity to Beat Fare Rise

Council Urges All Groups to Work Together Against Increase

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council last night adopted a resolution condemning a proposed increase of city transit fares and calling upon the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and other organizations to "join in a concerted effort" to defeat the move.

The resolution was acted upon at the council's regular meeting in Manhattan Center last night. The movement of the "Committee of Fifteen" to raise the five-cent fare to 7½ and 10 cents was declared a "violation of the principles of taxation according to ability to pay and a blow at national morale in wartime."

In urging unity against a fare increase, the CIO asks the AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and "all community, religious, political and civic organizations" to join in the fight.

Paul Windels, counsel for the new defunct Rapp-Coudert witch-hunt committee, heads the Committee of Fifteen which, the resolution said, is composed "for the most part of banking, real estate and other business interests."

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Truman Report Shows Why Labor's Plans Are Needed

By George Morris

The Truman Committee's report, revealing the scandalous drag of "business-as-usual" policies upon the country's war effort, is a 100 per cent vindication of the criticism and production plans that labor has been putting forward for more than a year.

The heart of the Senate committee's report, in effect, basically includes most of analyses in respect to war production that has been incorporated in CIO industry plans for more than a year, although no direct reference is made to any of the plans.

The Truman committee found that:

Assembly line scale production of airplanes is possible.

There is neither coordination nor standardization of plane production.

The automobile industry in particular has resisted conversion to war production.

Companies held up war production for higher prices and financing of new plants.

Orders have been concentrated with a few companies on the theory that small firms are impractical for war work.

Dollar-a-year men packed in the OPM are an obstacle to an all-out war effort.

Steps to meet shortage of basic metals were taken very late.

Profits of companies on war work, despite taxes, continue to break records. (Bethlehem, Todd Ship, Ford, Chrysler, General Motors.)

Provision of defense housing is appalling and chaotic.

All these points, and more, were brought out by labor's warnings. Some of the very measures now recognized by the Truman committee as necessary to rally the country's resources for the war, were advanced by labor in its production plans.

As a guarantee that a real mobilization of industry would be made, each of the CIO plans called for a

Job Discrimination Quiz Here Under Way

Preliminary Hearings Held; Formal Investigation to Open Feb. 16

By Eugene Gordon

The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee got under way yesterday with its work of preparing to hear complaints from Negro, Jewish, foreign-born and other workers representing minority groups systematically discriminated against by employers in war industries.

A preliminary meeting of the FEPC was held in the auditorium on the 50th floor of the Chanin Building, 42nd St. and Lexington Ave., beginning at 2 P. M., with Louis Sobel, director of the Federal Employment Service, acting chairman. On the platform were Eugene Davidson, Negro member of the FEPC, who will conduct public hearings for the State of New York and for New England on Feb. 16-17, H. A. Van Dine, executive secretary of the Metropolitan Council of the FEPC; Leonard Authwaite, also of the local FEPC; and Robert Washburn, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee on Discrimination.

Mr. Davidson, field representative of the FEPC, who has just completed hearings on discrimination

Joe Louis: His Pencil As Mighty as His Mit

YAPHANK, N. Y., Jan. 15 (UP).—Joe Louis, who has stopped quite a line of fighters in his days in the ring, stopped an Army line today—with a pencil.

He was going through a processing building to be outfitted with uniform and equipment when fellow selectees began to ask him an autograph.

Joe's willingness to scribble his name delayed the line so often that Army officers finally ordered the autographing stopped.

Report 2nd Ship Sunk 23 Miles Off Long Island

17,000-Ton Japanese Liner Sent Down by U.S. Sub

Allied Fronts

PHILIPPINES — U. S. sub sinks 17,000-ton Japanese ship. Corregidor down two bombers in beating off assault. MacArthur's forces hold positions.

U.S.S.R. — Red Army drive on Kharkov reported penetrating German fortifications both north and south of city. Drive continues to gain on whole front.

MALAYA — British troops smash tank-led Japanese force in first counter-attack. Mass raid on Singapore repulsed.

CHINA — Chinese on offensive on several fronts. Wavell greets Chiang Kai-shek on great Changsha victory.

LIBYA — Axis forces make stand at Mersa Brega, near El Agheila.

(By United Press)

Navy ships and planes last night pressed an ever-widening search for enemy submarines which the Navy Department has warned are lurking within sight of the United States East Coast and which already have accounted for the torpedoing of one ship and possibly a second.

The known ship sunk was the Panamanian tanker *Norness*, torpedoed three times and left in a sinking condition off Long Island Sound early yesterday. Two of the *Norness*' crew were missing and presumed dead.

Wholly unconfirmed reports today said that a second ship had been seen to sink 23 miles off the Long Island shore. Two Long Island police chiefs, John H. Butler of Hampton Bay and Ross Frederico of Quogue received reports of the sinking but the Navy said it had "no information" to confirm them.

Both Butler and Frederico heard unconfirmed reports that 14 survivors had been sighted—ten in a lifeboat and four on a raft and Frederico added that craft had put out to rescue the men.

Later, persons along the shore reported that one rescue ship had returned with sighting either survivors or wreckage.

Without revealing details, the Navy disclosed it was "dealing" with the submarine menace, and it was known that airplanes, surface ships and submarines were scouring shipping channels further attacks to the area. From Washington, the Navy warned merchant ships that the submarine danger along the coast "remained substantial."

This announcement wording led to general assumption that the Navy believed several enemy U-boats were prowling in the area.

Thirty-eight survivors of the 5,377-ton *Norness*, whose crew of 40 were Scandinavians, were brought to a hospital here for treatment for exposure. One was injured seriously, the Navy said, but the others were to be released shortly and turned over to immigration authorities, as they are aliens.

NAVY SINKS JAPANESE LINER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—A crack Japanese liner—possibly operating as an aircraft carrier—and at least two enemy bombers were destroyed by American forces today in the Far East fighting.

At the same time, the Navy warned that the German U-boat menace along the East Coast "remains substantial."

Biggest catch of the day was the 17,000-ton liner of the *Yawata* class. It was blasted to the bottom somewhere in the far Pacific by a submarine from Admiral Thomas G. Hart's Asiatic Fleet.

It was the largest enemy merchant craft known to have been sunk by U. S. Naval units. Circumstances indicated it had been converted into an aircraft carrier and was supporting Japanese offensive operations.

A Navy spokesman said he understood that at least one of the three ships in the *Yawata* class had been converted as a plane tender but it was not ascertained whether the torpedoed vessel was that one.

Sinking of the liner was announced in Navy Communiqué No. 28, less than two hours after the Army revealed the Japanese had reneged their aerial bombardment of Corregidor fortress—Manila Bay anchor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Luzon lines—but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire which bagged two and possibly more bombers.

The Army also reported that

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Chicago Labor Leaders, Unions Ask: Free Browder

Forty-eight Chicago labor officials and eleven additional CIO and AFL locals in the mid-west city have joined the long list of trade unions and officials in the appeal to President Roosevelt for the immediate release of Earl Browder from Atlanta penitentiary, the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway, announced today.

The eleven locals passed resolutions at their regular membership meetings which were forwarded to President Roosevelt requesting him to take executive action to rectify the injustice of the long sentence, and immediately release the incarcerated anti-fascist from prison.

The Chicago locals passing the free Browder resolution: Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Republic Steel, Local 1033; United

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Keep 5-Cent Fare, Bronxites Declare

Opposition Expressed to Fare Rise At Hearing on Bus Line Franchise

By Harry Raymond

Rumblings of a mounting people's opposition to a plan to increase the subway fare from five to seven or ten cents were heard yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate that considered franchises for a new Bronx bus line.

While arranging to give residents of Hightbridge, West Bronx, temporary bus transportation from 161st St. to the Jerome Ave. subway station, near Yankee Stadium, the board was forced by request of Bronx residents to agree to take under consideration a franchise that would require the Surface Transportation Co. to issue transfers so Hillside and Parkchester residents could ride to Fordham Road for five cents.

Under the present franchise no transfers are issued and a charge of ten cents is made for the ride.

5 CENT FARE ISSUE

Transit matters before the Board of Estimate did not deal with the specific proposal of real estate owners to increase fares on the city-owned subway and "el" lines, but the question of the five-cent fare loomed as an important issue in the Bronx franchise negotiations with the private bus line, a subsidiary of the Third Ave. Railway System.

Bronx transit matters and the five-cent fare came before the Board through a communication from Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons urging the Board of Estimate to promptly prepare contracts for the Hightbridge line and calling on the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Council, who worked out the memorandum of agreement with the Third Ave. and Surface Transportation Co., to use their good offices to induce the Surface Transportation Co. to grant a five-cent fare to Fordham Road for the people of Hillside and Parkchester.

The board agreed to have the Hightbridge and Hillside-Parkchester-Fordham Road franchise drawn and subjected to a public hearing before the board at a future date. This will put board members, who favor the increased subway fare on the city lines, on the spot. The Board of Estimate now has power to increase the subway fare. The demand of the Bronxites to maintain the five-cent fare on the privately-owned bus lines is part of the growing people's demand to maintain it on all lines, private or city-owned.

ASSURED BUS LINE

Meanwhile, residents of the Hightbridge section were assured they will get the bus line they are demanding.

These people have been without transportation facilities to the subway since the Sixth and Ninth Ave. "El" was demolished.

Louis L. Schwartz, representative of the residents and property-owners in the Hightbridge section, told the board the residents had used autos to reach the 161st subway station, but now they are subjected to parking fines due to defense orders against street parking.

In addition to this argument, he also pointed out that owners of autos were affected by Federal tire rationing.

President Lyons asked Alfred Davidson, attorney for the bus line, if the company would provide service to the Jerome Ave. Station on a temporary basis, pending award of a formal contract.

"There's no such thing as operation by temporary permit," declared the attorney.

Lyons urged the lawyer "not to be too technical."

"You know the company has furnished temporary service on other occasions," he said.

Davidson then agreed to recommend his company install temporary service if Lyons would formally request it.

LYONS MAKES REQUEST

Lyons made the request public. The Board of Estimate was then instructed by the Board to draw up the two contracts, subject to future public hearings, one dealing with the Hightbridge line and the other with the five-cent fare from Parkchester and Hillside to Fordham Road.

At the same time a legislative battle was brewing in the City Council to block attempts of the real estate interests to saddle part of their taxes on the subway riders by boosting the fare.

Opposition to the fare increase cuts straight across party lines in the Council.

Among the anti-five-cent resolutions being prepared for introduction in the Council is one by Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat. Cohen's resolution, it is understood, will call on the council to back a resolution in Albany placing any proposal for an increased subway fare before the voters in referendum.

CACCHIONE SUPPORT

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, said he would join with councilmen, regardless of political affiliation, to oppose the higher subway fare plan.

While there are councilmen of both the Democratic and Republican parties who have expressed approval of the plan to increase the fare, the issue has brought a new division in the ranks of the municipal

AFL Council Urges Price Control to Ban Inflation

Calls On Congress to Enact Effective Legislation

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor today urged "prompt action by Congress to enact price control legislation which would effectively prevent war-time inflation."

The council made the following recommendations to House and Senate conferees now considering the emasculated version of administration price control passed by both bodies:

First, that a single administrator be given charge of the program in line with President Roosevelt's demand.

Second, that the provision in the Senate bill directing all Federal agencies dealing with labor to make it their policy to stabilize prices and production costs be eliminated. The council expressed fear that this provision might be used as an indirect method of controlling wages by some agencies.

Third, that fair prices "rather than premium" prices be paid for farm products.

"During the last World War the cost of living doubled and wages were unable to keep up with skyrocketing prices," the council said. "Every inflationary jump meant a corresponding cut in the real value of the wage dollar. After the war, deflation set in and wiped out the gains labor had achieved by years of struggle, besides throwing millions out of work."

"Let us not repeat such tragic mistakes in this war. It is up to Congress to enact without delay a sound price control bill which will protect all the people of our country and be fair to all interests."

Auto Union in Canada Signs Ford Co. Pact

'Production for Victory' Agreement Gives CIO Bargaining Rights

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 15 (UP).—The United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) signed a "no-strike, no lock-out" agreement today with the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, which recognized the union as collective bargaining agent for its 11,000 employees.

Designated as a "Production-for-Victory" agreement between the largest automotive plant in the British Empire and Ford Local 200 of the UAW-CIO, it was signed by Secretary D. B. Greig for the company and George Burt, Canadian director of the union.

The agreement, following six weeks of negotiations, did not include the union shop or check-off provisions which are part of the union's contract with the Ford Motor Co. of the United States.

The contract, which will guarantee non-stop production on war materials, also included provisions for grievance procedures, seniority provisions, a 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime. It recognized accumulated seniority for army or government service both past and future.

Stimson called attention to a new program to make available an additional 2,000,000 men for the air corps by lowering minimum enlistment ages to 18 years for aviation cadets, easing restrictions against training married men as flyers, and otherwise stepping up the program.

Chicago Labor Leaders, Unions Ask: Free Browder

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Representative; Robert McNaughton, Field Representative; Irma James, District Secretary of District 11; William Kruch, President, Local 1114; Francis Rodgers, Vice-President, Local 1114; Lou Torre, Business Manager, Local 1114; Fred Dutner, President Local 1150; Pat Amato, Vice-President, Local 115; Richard Kinderman, Chief Steward, Local 1150; Dave Goldman and Leo Schaeffer, Executive Board members, Local 1150—all of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

FARM EQUIPMENT UNION
Also, John Schaeffer, National Vice-Chairman; Gerald Fields, National Secretary-Treasurer; DeWitt Gilpin, Publicity Director; Frank Silva, Director; Archie Rummel, Assistant Director; Clarence Stoecker, President, Local 108; Richard Shaughnessy, President, Local 101—all of the United Farm Equipment Workers of America.

STEEL WORKERS
Also, George Patterson, Edward Silvo and Raymond Sacroco, Sub-Directors of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

PACKINGHOUSE UNION
Also, Jeff Beckley, President; Herbert March, Organizer; Jake Bria,

George Kovachovich, and Raymond Cerda, Executive Board members; Rev. I. Ladson and Carl Nelson, Stewards; of Armour's Local 347; Queensby Lee, President; William Orr, Vice-President; Victor Kustach, Chief Steward and Victoria Kramer, Executive Board Member of Swift Local; Walter Pietrowski, President, and Tony Pashinski, Executive Board Member of Wilson Local 25; Ad Sidlow, Executive Board Member, Agass Local; Richard Moroway, President, Hormel Local; Ben Brown, President, Livestock Handlers Local—all of Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

CANNERY UNION
Also, John Schmedes, Organizer; Verma Gillen, President and Violet Regan, Financial Secretary of Local 194; Carl Banks, President, Libby McNell, Local 47—all of United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America.

OFFICE UNION
Also, Robert Goodman, National Representative; Lucy Garner, President; Ruth Fester, Executive Secretary and Hilda Diamond, Recording Secretary of Local 39; Morris Topchewsky, President and St. Gordon, Executive Secretary of Local 90; Mary Bradford, Financial Secretary of Local 24—all of United Office and Professional Workers of America.



Women With Sand: Women employees of the Douglas Aircraft plant at Santa Monica, Cal., lend a hand to the male workers, 15,000 of whom are spending their own time outside of working hours erecting sand-bag barricades about the factory buildings and equipment.

Chicago Schools Open Women Defense Study

Country's First Public School Training Begins; Jobs Assured Students

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Chicago's women are preparing to replace men in defense industries. The country's first defense trades class for women conducted through the public school system was opened here today.

Twenty women in the opening class will take a six-hour day, ten-day course at the Chicago Vocational School. On completion of the course, they will be employed at \$20 a week by the Pullman Standard Manufacturing Co. to assemble wing sections for Douglas bombers.

According to H. V. Sherman, assistant to the manager at Pullman, such work calls for dexterity rather than muscle, and women can easily replace men. He said that the 20 women already employed at Pullman on this type of work have proved to be very satisfactory.

The class which began today is but the first step in a broad program to be financed by the Federal Government. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of all men of military age engaged in defense industries are likely to be drafted and must be replaced.

Vocational classes in defense trades for men were opened here more than 18 months ago, and more than 32,000 men have been trained. About 6,000 men are enrolled now in such classes.

Quiz on Job Discrimination Begins Here

Preliminary Hearing Is Held; Formal Probe Opens Feb. 6

(Continued from Page 1)

against Negroes and other minorities in industry in California, said he was here to receive complaints from Negro, Jewish, foreign-born and other minority groups who had been denied employment in the war industries. Yesterday's meeting, he explained, was intended to establish ways and means of conducting the open hearings in this city on Feb. 16-17 at the War Association Building, 42 W. 44th St.

Declaring that this country's entrance in the war had made discrimination "a more serious crime than ever," Mr. Davidson said the United States meant to use every available man, capable of doing his part toward making bombers, tanks, planes and ammunition, "no matter what his race, nationality or religion may be."

The formal hearings next month will follow this schedule, he said: To hear general statements from representatives of groups or persons discriminated against; to hear from unfair employers; to receive testimony of union representatives; and, in closed session, to listen to cases of discrimination involving the United States government.

All complaints, he insisted, must be "provable, and able to stand up." They will be submitted in writing on forms supplied by the FEPC at 122 E. 42nd St., where Mr. Davidson has offices.

Mr. Davidson and his committee, Mr. Sobel said, would work closely with the local FEPC and with the Governor's Committee on Discrimination.

A large number of Negro, Jewish, German, Italian, church and other organizations were represented at yesterday's preliminary meeting.

Sub Launched

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 15 (UP).—The first submarine launched at Portsmouth Navy Yard since the war started, the U.S.S. Herres, slid down the ways today.

CIO and AFL in Rockford Unite

Common Victory Program Achieved; All-Out Production Big Goal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 15.—AFL and CIO here have agreed on complete cooperation for victory over the Axis. Both AFL and CIO named committees to work out details of a peace plan between the two organizations, which has now been accepted by both.

The plan proposed the end of jurisdictional quarrels, and all other labor differences. Where one organization has begun an organizing campaign, the other is pledged to stay out.

At the same time a permanent AFL-CIO committee was set up to continue formulation of a policy of united action on legislative matters and other labor problems. The problems of all-out production for victory over the Axis play an important part in the deliberations. A report will be made on Jan. 16.

U. S. Tug Sunk

BOSTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—The Maritime Association revealed today that the 160-ton tug Turecanv, Boys, bound from New York to Iceland, sank Nov. 17 with loss of all hands. Information received here did not specify cause of the sinking or how many were aboard.

The Music Room

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CIO Electrical Parley to Hear LaGuardia Here

Albert J. Fitzgerald, General President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, Joseph Curran, national president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, will be principal speakers at a conference of UE District No. 4 is holding Jan. 25 at Hotel McAlpin here.

Delegates from all UE shops will "get down to brass tacks on the 'how' of meeting our war responsibilities," according to James McLeish, President of District 4. The UE has more than 40,000 members in this District.

\$1,000 REWARD

Under present day war-time conditions, the general public is skeptical of any claims printed.

Recently we announced to the public, a sale of famous imported hand-woven homespun California weight Harris Tweed men's coats at \$24.97. Countless inquiries were received from men who were frank to tell us they were skeptical of our claims, since they felt, because of the war this merchandise was no longer obtainable and could not be sold at these low prices.

To meet this charge, we make this public offer. We will pay \$1000 to any person proving this fabric is not as represented.

This stock was ordered nine months ago from English and Scottish mills. We were fortunate in receiving most of our orders. We are now offering it direct to the public at a price based upon last year's costs.

There are other reasons why we can sell this fine value at such a low price. We are located in the heart of the wholesale clothing district where rents and operating costs are low. We do our own cutting right on the premises where our merchandise is sold. We have no fancy fixtures nor expensive rugs, but our racks are crowded with excellent values at low prices. Other fine suit, topcoat and overcoat values are imported.

Scotch Pitlochry suits of pure virgin wool, handwoven by crofters abroad. Pitlochry Tweed is world renowned for its rugged, long-wearing qualities. In humble cottages, patient crofters weave by hand on ancient looms. The wool is from the black-faced sheep—as rugged as their habitat, dank moors and rocky hillsides. This wool is dried by natural processes of evaporation—not hurried by artificial means—the secret, too, of long wear. Pure vegetable dyes produce the lush tones, such as Corot would paint. These are reasons for the fame of Pitlochry Tweed. These seldom sell under \$50. Our price is \$34.97. Also fine Irish Fleece overcoats now priced at \$44. Each coat bears the authentic label.

Our entire stock of \$35 and \$40 values are now selling at \$24.97. Included in this stock are Coverts, imported Donegals, Shetlands, Galashiels, homespuns, Tweeds, English Cheviots and Worsteds, in all shades, patterns, models and sizes.

These exceptional clothing values are on sale at the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., 91 5th Ave., between 16th and 17th Streets (street floor), N. Y. We urge you to see them today. You will recognize these garments as the real McCoy's. Business hours are from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. including Saturdays.

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WHAT THE TRUMAN REPORT FOUND

Dollar-a-year men in the OPM have been an obstacle to an all-out war effort.

The airplane manufacturers and the Army and Navy procurement offices have blocked mass production of planes.

The auto industry has resisted conversion to war production.

Companies like Bethlehem Steel have made "outrageous" demands upon the government which are holding up expansion of production.

A few big companies have received most of the war contracts while thousands of smaller plants get none.

Steps to meet the shortage of basic metals have been stalled through monopoly pressure.

Private shipbuilding companies have been making tremendous profits while the Navy has refrained from expanding its own shipyard facilities.

Roosevelt's Victory Production Program



PLANES

1942- 60,000

1943-125,000



TANKS

1942-45,000

1943-75,000



ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

1942-20,000

1943-35,000



SHIPPING

1942- 8,000,000 tons deadweight

1943-10,000,000 tons deadweight

WHAT LABOR HAS PROPOSED

Here are some labor's plans to speed the war effort on the assembly lines:

Murray Industrial Council Plan—for joint labor-employer-government councils in all industries and factories to direct an all-out production effort to beat the Axis.

Auto: "Reuther Plan"—for auto industry pooling of resources to produce planes and tanks on an assembly line scale.

Waterfront: "Bridges Plan"—for mechanization of loading and unloading of ships, full utilization of dock facilities so no ships would lose time in port.

Copper, Zinc, Lead—International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, for reopening of 253 "unprofitable" mines, greater efficiency and round-the-clock operation.

Farm Equipment: Plan of Farm Equipment Organizing Committee, for concentration of civilian work in certain companies, full conversion of the rest to tank and such arms.

Machine, Electrical: "UE Plan" calls for joint committees at each plant to speed production, eliminate spoilage, waste, breakdowns or any unnecessary stoppage.

Communications: American Communications Association plan for speedier wire and wireless communication and safety from sabotage.

Speed Production to Win the War: Highlights of Truman Report

Urge Elimination of \$1 'Lobbyists,' Blamed for Scandalous War Bids

"Dollar-a-year men" have been largely responsible for the serious lag in war production and for the "outrageous" contracts awarded for war work, says the Truman Committee. The ending at once of this form of "service" is recommended as an absolute essential to speed and efficiency in production.

A sweeping reorganization of the OPM, which is loaded down with these "dollar-a-year" people, is advocated by the report.

The concrete indictment against the "dollar-a-year" officials in the OPM contains, among other things, the following items:

These men acted as "lobbyists" for their corporations, with which most of them even retained their connections. While forbidden by law to pass on the specific contracts which their own companies were seeking, they were in a position to tip off their corporations as to what was coming up and to advise them on bidding.

The "dollar-a-year" representatives of one big corporation forms bonds of friendship with other "dollar-a-year" and "no-compensation" men from other big corporations in the OPM apparatus—and thus lays the foundation for getting "inside consideration" for his own specific corporation.

It is only the representatives and agents of the giant monopoly corporations who can offer themselves in this capacity, and this

means that it is the big corporations which are laying down the basic policies to be followed in procuring contracts and in regard to priorities. The smaller manufacturers are frozen out, or compelled to hire "insiders" to get contracts on the basis of "pull" instead of efficient allocation.

With such considerations paramount in the minds of the "dollar-a-year" men, they made no effort to get war production speeded up. When production lagged, they did nothing to see that the lag was wiped out. They were completely dominated by the attitude of the big corporations whom they served, in continuing that policy which labor and other progressive groups have labeled as "business-as-usual."

They failed to provide for shortages of materials or to do anything effective when these shortages became serious.

They opposed vital measures necessary to intensify war production—opposing contracts to small manufacturers, taking a stand against subletting, and at the same time worked against any increase in the capacities of the big plants because of the extra expense this would involve for these corporations. As a result of such a policy, the present stagnation in production was bound to take place.

The committee sums up in large part the attitude of the "dollar-a-year" men, which led

to the mess in which war production now finds itself, in the following paragraph of the report:

"The dollar-a-year and no-compensation men subconsciously reflect the opinions and conclusions which they formerly reached as managers of large interests with respect to Government competition, with respect to taxation and amortization, with respect to financing of new plant expansion, and with respect to the margin of profits which should be allowed on war contracts."

And the committee adds: "Since they represent the largest companies, this means that the defense program in all its ramifications must obtain the approval of the large companies. And that attitude of the big corporations—though the committee does not use the exact words—was and is 'business as usual.'"

"No man can honestly serve two masters," the committee declares. It proposes, therefore, that all "dollar-a-year" work and "no-compensation" employment be abolished. Corporation men who may be taken into the OPM apparatus should be paid "government salaries" and should be compelled "during their employment by the Government to disassociate themselves from any employment by or payment from companies which have obtained large defense contracts."

Profiteering With Sanction of OPM Is Denounced as 'Outrageous'

"Outrageous" contracts to big corporations and the allowance of "excessive" profits to such corporations were practiced continuously by the OPM under the directorship of William S. Knudsen, the Truman Committee stated.

At the same time, the monopoly corporations which deal in vital raw materials were permitted to get away with a deliberate slowing down of supplies. This dereliction on the part of the OPM is the cause of the present "disappointing" production in aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, all urgently required for government war work.

One of the most flagrant cases of gouging practiced by monopolies at the expense of the government and with the sanction of the OPM is the demand by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for a plan expansion grant from the government. This demand is holding up the whole steel expansion program, essential for the speedy building of ships, tanks and guns.

OUTRAGEOUS DEMAND

The committee scores this proposed contract as "outrageous." It would have provided the virtual presentation to the company of a \$10,000,000 plant. And yet, this contract was approved by William S. Knudsen of the OPM, and would now be in effect but for the criticism previously launched against it by the Truman Committee.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has insisted that the government give the company full title to the land on which the plant would be located and that the steel-making facilities be "leased" to the corporation for a period of 35 years—which has no reasonable relation to the present emergency, as the committee dryly comments. At the end of that period, the government would be

confronted with the option of allowing the company to hold on to the facilities or of hauling them off as so much scrap.

In view of the corporation's additional \$1,368,000,000 worth of war contracts, upon which the company is making staggering profits, the committee implies that the Bethlehem should build a large part, at least, of its own facilities for expansion.

OPM AIDS PROFITEERS
Of the contracts which the Bethlehem had on July 16, 1941, that company estimated that it would make the higher mathematical amount of \$65,533,000 in profits off \$897,507,000 of this work, the committee emphasizes. The OPM has permitted such profiteering, which reaches the high levels of World War I.

Profits for nine of the thirteen shipbuilding companies which the committee looked into will reach figures that are larger than all the properties of these companies were worth in 1939. Eight hundred times its average annual earnings in 1936 to 1939 is the profit record of one company examined by the committee.

Navy officials are strongly criticized by the committee for their "extremely liberal" profit allowances to big shipbuilding corporations. The Cramp Shipbuilding Co. is cited as a case in point. When the defense program got under way, this corporation estimated its own worth to be \$4,442,937. But the Navy presented it with \$10,000,000 in new facilities—and then gave the company cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts on which it is expected to earn another \$7,422,280.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Corporation is therefore about to make out of the Navy's "liberal" profits which are almost TWICE the worth of the company at the beginning of the defense effort.

Only 30 per cent of the Navy's shipbuilding is being done in public yards, owned by the government, although the cost of a privately built battleship is from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 more than comparable ship built by the government. The Navy, instead, has financed practically the entire expansion of private shipbuilding yards. In view of that fact, the committee finds the fees and bonuses allowed to private concerns to be "excessive."

While scoring the Navy officials, the committee stated that the Maritime Commission, in contrast, was on the whole doing a good job. It was commended for beginning its building in peace time, and in generally keeping down costs. The Commission will build 544 ships in 1942.

In its relations to the Aluminum Corporation of America, the OPM also entered into a contract which provided "few, if any, safeguards for the Government." This arrangement placed the Defense Plant Corporation at the mercy of the ALCOA, the committee states.

Previous criticisms by the committee led to a partial modification of this contract—with the saving at least of \$2,000,000 in "overhead charges"—but the contract as it stands is still so weak that it keeps the door open for heavy overcharges against the Government.

But more than this: The OPM made no effort at all to compel an ending to shortages in aluminum, copper, and zinc. The OPM, says the committee, failed to take any measures to prevent a lag in the production of these materials "until long after the probability of shortage was apparent." Even then, the OPM gestures in the direction of getting production more weak and largely ineffective.

Monopoly Profiteering Hit For Delay in Arms Output

(Continued from Page 1)

lights in the sensational Truman Committee report which seemed to have been OK'd by all ten members, most of whom had not been particularly noted in the past for their liberalism or their opposition to big business practices.

The seven Democratic members of the committee are Senator Truman, Connally of Texas, Mead of New York, Walgren of Washington, Hatch of New Mexico, Herring of Iowa and Kilgore of West Virginia. Three Republican members of the committee are Senators Ball of Minnesota, Brewster of Maine and Bridges of New Hampshire.

CONFIDENT OF FUTURE
Optimism was expressed by the committee that the war program "not only will produce sufficient supplies for the defense of the nation but that it will produce supplies to enable the United States to take the offensive and to win the war."

But, the committee pointed out: "Carelessness and inefficiency have already cost us a great deal and, if continued, can cost us much more, even though in the long run we will win the war because of the sheer extent of our resources."

The disclosures of the Truman Committee followed a recent report by the Tolson Committee in the House which, while not as broad in scope, was similarly sharp in dealing with the business-as-usual methods of OPM and of big business groups, particularly in the auto industry.

Both reports in a sense help to define the vast job facing Donald Nelson, the chief of the new War Production Board, if he is really to tackle the problem of all-out war production. These reports, and particularly the Truman report, make it plain that a thorough housecleaning of OPM would be a salutary first step.

Perhaps the most disappointing phase of the Truman report was its treatment of the labor situation where it placed considerable stress on strikes and said:

"Labor, as well as industry, must assume responsibility for the meagre production of defense articles."

SLIGHTS LABOR'S ROLE
While the committee mentioned the Reuther plan for converting the auto industry to war production and the non-ferrous metals plan of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, it did not appear to recognize the important contribution which has already been made and the greater contribution which can be made in the future by organized labor.

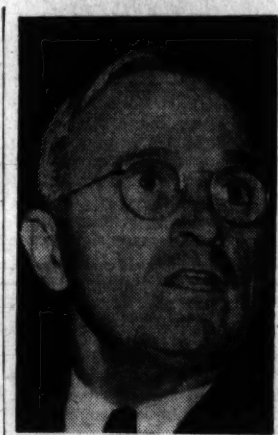
The committee's only direct comment on the Reuther and non-ferrous metals plans was that OPM should "obtain facts" from both industry and labor and should then "make its own decisions independently."

Stating that "no man can serve two masters," the committee demanded that the dollar-a-year and WOC men should either resign from the Government or sever their business connections which have in most cases been maintained.

HITS 'LOBBYISTS'

The committee said that "in a very real sense the dollar-a-year and WOC men can be termed 'lobbyists.'" The committee added that it believed most dollar-a-year men to be "honest," but that it feared "a subconscious tendency" to "judge all matters before them in the light of their past experiences and convictions."

These dollar-a-year men, the committee said, have a "natural" tendency to prefer awarding contracts to big business rather than small concerns, to oppose subcontracting and to support large profits



SEN. HARRY TRUMAN

and taxation concessions to big business.

In addition, the committee pointed out, the companies which loaned the dollar-a-year men to the Government "do obtain very substantial benefits" because they thus have an inside track in regards to information and procedures even if a particular dollar-a-year man does not pass on the contracts of the company with which he was connected.

Not only did the committee condemn the manner in which the aviation production program has been handled to date but it said frankly that the "prospects for future production are not too good" under the present set-up.

The committee dismissed a whole series of explanations offered by the OPM and the War and Navy Departments as mere "excuses." It declared that the lag in planes is "almost entirely the result of the procurement policies of the service agencies and the OPM."

"Apparently," the committee said, "there never has been and is not now any real plan and no coordinated program for the production of aircraft. Our services have merely purchased what the manufacturers had to offer instead of planning to use available facilities to produce what they needed at maximum capacity."

It charged that the service agencies "are handicapped by a firm belief in certain ancient and outmoded concepts of aircraft production."

The committee further cited an official War Department statement to show that the service agencies oppose standardization of plane models, and then it added pointedly that the best results in terms of producing quality planes have been reached with bombers where there has been at least some standardization whereas the poorest quality planes are fighters where there is virtually no standardization.

Perhaps the most serious charge made by the committee was that there are 80 small commercial aviation manufacturers who have been left completely out of the aircraft production program and that all contracts have been awarded to 19 big producers.

The committee pointed out that these 80 small companies are capable of producing 2,000 planes a month for the Government.

The committee declared that the automobile industry has made armaments a "separate but very important and profitable sideline," and that in 1941 it delivered to the Government only \$266,308,000 worth of war materials exclusive of cars and trucks.

It pointed to the fact that the industry had produced 4,753,086 cars and trucks in 1941 which was 24 per cent more than in 1939 and 7 per cent better than in 1940—despite the urgency of the war situation.

Assailing the industry's resistance to conversion, the committee said that manufacture of automobiles consumed vast quantities of all vital metals which should have been used for war production.

In connection with the production of non-ferrous metals, the committee cited the failure of OPM to take any action on the acute copper shortage until July 9, 1941, when it called a conference of the 12 largest producers which did not, however, obtain substantial results.

Although the need for zinc, lead and copper is great in all lines of war production, the committee found that a large number of "lead-producing companies actually had a smaller production" from July to November of 1941 than they had during the same period of 1940. The committee said that this was also true of some copper and zinc companies.

'MOST DISAPPOINTING'
Copper production in 1941, the committee said, was 1,007,000 tons compared to 992,000 in 1940, or an increase of only 1 1/2 per cent.

No wonder that the committee said about copper, zinc and lead production:

"The actual production of the three metals has been most disappointing."

From the standpoint of profits, the most amazing picture was probably represented in the shipbuilding industry.

The committee said that the Navy Department was "extremely liberal with private shipbuilders"—and this was putting it mildly.

For example, the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. estimates its own work at less than \$4,500,000 but it is in line for profits on its cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with the Navy of close to \$7,500,000.

And there is nothing exceptional about the case of the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. According to the Truman Committee, nine of the 13 shipbuilding companies "with Navy contracts are entitled to receive fees plus possible bonuses exceeding their net worth on Dec. 31, 1939."

Bethlehem Steel, according to the committee, has estimated that its profits from shipbuilding contracts after it has deducted interest charges will be about \$59,233,009.

The Todd Shipbuilding Co. informed the Truman Committee that it expects profits of \$50,750,000 on the basis of a working capital of \$14,400,000.

'MORE STAGGERING'
Profits for ship repair and conversion work, the committee said, "are even more staggering."

As a matter of fact, several ship repair companies "voluntarily" requested the Navy Department to reduce its payments to them—after the Truman Committee had indicated its intention to investigate this little racket.

Similar "excessive" fees and charges were found by the committee in connection with Army construction work at the Wolf Creek Ordnance plant at Milan, Tennessee, and in the construction of cantonments.

The committee was also extremely critical of the entire defense housing program and assailed the activity of both defense Housing Coordinator Charles F. Palmer and former Federal Works Administrator John Carmody.

Score Auto Industry for Failure on Conversion

In the automobile industry—the conversion of which to war production is so vital for a successful prosecution of the war—"the conversion job was not even started" by the manufacturers or the OPM, the Truman Committee asserted.

Because of this failure to convert the plants to war purposes, the delivery of finished war material by the automobile industry is "most unimpressive."

On the other hand, the manufacturers were permitted by the OPM to continue an even faster tempo in passenger car production during the year 1941. War work was looked upon largely "as a side line."

CITES LABOR'S PLANS
Although the Reuther plan is not mentioned by name, the committee states that "labor, necessarily, had and has valuable knowledge with respect to the operation of such plants and the possibilities of converting them."

Because the OPM did not take advantage of labor's suggestions to the point of examining them and working out conversion plans of its own, says the committee, the auto industry failed seriously to function properly.

The information furnished by the automobile manufacturers' Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson that only 10 per cent of the industry's tools could be used for airplane engines has now proved to be incorrect.

"It is quite evident," says the report, "that the information furnished to the Undersecretary of War by the automobile companies and the Office of Production Management was quite inaccurate. We could and should have made use of the automobile plants and tools."

The committee states that it is now admitted by the automobile manufacturers themselves that thousands of machine tools in the auto industry could have been used for airplane and other war production. "This strongly confirms the assertions on which the Reuther plan was based."

The committee denies the statements that "no real profit" can be made by the automobile industry out of defense contracts. It calls attention to the fact that the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors Corporations (when partially on war work in 1941) made \$430,604,778 as contrasted with \$408,212,589 in the entire year 1940 and \$296,075,775 in 1939.

The total failure of the OPM to make the auto companies get into action is one of the most devastating indictments in the committee's report.

Plane Production Lag Is Termed 'Inexcusable'

"Original" goals in the production of American aircraft have fallen down woefully, says the Truman Committee, declaring that "radical changes" must be made in procurement and production methods of planes if the government is to get the output required.

The report sharply scores both Army and Navy officials for the present failure to turn out sufficient aircraft—and adds that the OPM has been nothing other than "a rubber stamp" for the service agencies.

The committee finds that all the explanations given for the fall-down in air production are "not reasons" but "excuses." The cause of the difficulty is that there has never been a planned or coordinated system of acquiring airplanes or of speeding production, and that the Army and Navy have only purchased what the manufacturers offered them. They have depended almost entirely upon the plans and chaotic suggestions of the big corporations.

The committee asserts that one type of plane, which General Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, has characterized as no "better than a good pursuit plane because of limitations in speed, ceiling and fire power," will furnish "more than one-half of our total pursuit production until the end of 1942."

The Navy's newest fighter plane, said to be the fastest in the world, will not be in quantity production for many months, the committee charges.

The policy of making endless changes—all of which could have been thought out prior to the original construction—was said to be typical of plane production at the present time. The committee cites one case in which it was first decided to put light guns in an airplane, then this was changed to a heavy gun and two light guns, then this was revised again to add a turret for the heavy gun, then the turret was amended in order to make it operate vertical.

The entire process, the committee asserts, could have been thought out at once by good planning.

As a result of this policy of dilly-dallying and delay, only about 25 per cent of new American war planes are equal or superior to new foreign types, the committee alleged.

With the President insisting in 1940 upon 50,000 planes a year of the highest fighting power, and with the funds for that purpose almost unending, the committee declares that "the tendency of the armed forces to rely entirely upon circumstances" in the making of planes has been inexcusable. It has to be stopped. The service agencies are strongly urged to put more dependence upon "foresight" and planning.

Navy Hunts Subs Off East Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

Arthur's outnumbered Bataan defenders were bracing to withstand renewed attacks by large Japanese ground contingents.

Though the Navy did not disclose where the liner was sunk it was presumed to have occurred in waters off the Philippines, possibly in the Dutch East Indies area. Hart, chief of the United Nations' sea forces in the Southwest Pacific and an expert on submarine warfare, was revealed by the Navy last week to be in Java.

The liner is the seventh certain Japanese vessel sent to the bottom by American submarines in the Far East waters. The known toll now stands at four transports, a mine sweeper, a supply vessel and the liner. The probable sinking of a sea-plane tender and three 10,000-ton cargo ships also have been reported in U. S. communiques.

Landis May Reorganize Civilian Defense

Congressional Report Favors Retaining Program in OCD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—A reorganization of civilian defense which would include establishment of regional organizations to coordinate state defense groups was contemplated today by Executive Officer James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Landis indicated the need for reorganization late yesterday during his first press conference since being appointed to the office, but he emphasized that he had "not been here long enough to take measures toward reorganization."

Meantime, a Congressional conference committee was preparing to bring in a report favoring retention of the civilian defense program in the OCD. The report also would authorize an initial OCD fund of \$100,000,000.

The House has voted to turn civilian defense over to the Army, but the Senate passed a bill keeping it in the hands of the OCD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Lieut. Barry Bingham, U. S. N., word of whose arrival in London was received in this country today, has gone overseas as an observer for the Office of Civilian Defense for an indefinite stay. He will be attached to the U. S. Embassy, and will make a continuous study of civilian defense in England. In Washington Lieut. Bingham has been in charge of the National Speakers Bureau of OCD.

Daylight Time Legislation Goes to FDR

Congress Completes Action to Advance Nation's Clocks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—The House today completed congressional action on daylight saving time legislation to advance the nation's clocks one hour in the second week of February.

The House adopted a conference report on the bill by voice vote. Senate approval of the report was voted under suspension of customary rules late yesterday.

President Roosevelt requested the legislation to conserve about \$60,000 kilowatt hours of electric power a day for war production. In hydro-electric power areas, particularly those where rainfall has been sparse, the saving is considered vital.

The measure will go into effect 20 days after it is signed by Mr. Roosevelt, perhaps this week-end. If he signs it next Monday clocks will be advanced on Sunday, Feb. 8.

The impending measure makes daylight saving time mandatory in all sections of the country. Clocks in each time belt must be moved ahead one hour under the legislation.

3,000 Civil Service Workers Jam Joint AFL, CIO 'Victory' Meeting

Unity of Labor to Strengthen War Effort Stressed

By Beth McHenry
Three thousand war-conscious government employees formed a lively audience at a Victory Rally sponsored by New York civil service workers in Manhattan Center Wednesday night.

The rally, which dramatized the eagerness of these workers to take up their designated roles in the nation's war effort, was organized by a joint committee of six unions, including: State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO; Joint Union, CIO; Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO; Teachers Union, and United Federal Workers, CIO.

Daniel Allen, New York secretary-treasurer of the SCMWA and chairman of the rally, pointed to the growing unity of labor as expressed in the very composition of the meeting.

"Government workers are determined to remember Pearl Harbor and to forget differences of affiliation in our common cause," he declared.

SCORES UNNEEDED RESTRICTIONS

Stressing the need to protect labor's rights as an essential part of the war for democracy, Allen characterized unnecessary restrictions as dangerous and demoralizing.

"It is our job to see to it that the early errors of Britain's war effort are not copied here," he said. "In this connection we are asking the Mayor to rescind the 6-day week and other unnecessary loads which have been placed upon city employees. These unnecessary restrictions are not conducive either to efficiency or to civilian morale."

All of the rally's many speakers, including CIO and AFL representatives, as well as city officials and civilian defense spokesmen, likewise emphasized the necessity for preserving labor's gains during the war period.

Stanley Isaacs, New York City Councilman, echoed this sentiment when he declared that "this war can be won only if we preserve democracy at home." Urging vigilance against appeasers working within the country to undermine its war effort against Hitler, Isaacs declared:

"We must never forget that it was the Chamberlains who were responsible for Ethiopia, Spain and Munich. Those who value their possessions more than liberty are just as much enemies as Hitler himself."

URGES INCREASED AID

Isaacs emphasized that aid to our allies must be increased. "Of course we must continue and increase our aid to Britain and to China and to Russia, whose great legions have shown her might, giving the German Army its first major defeat," he said. "We cannot afford to let Russia down."

Elmer Carter, member of the Hearing Board of the New York State Employment Service, called for an end to discrimination in the Army throughout the life of the nation.

"There cannot exist a dual democracy—one for one kind of people and one for another," he said. "The Negro people have proved their willingness to die for their country in this war as in all previous wars. . . . Those who are willing to die for their



Song of Liberty: Nurse members of Local 265, State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, playing their part in the program of the Government Employees Victory Rally at Manhattan Center last Wednesday night. (Below), union nurses selling government defense bonds and stamps at the same rally.

country have the right to live as befits citizens of a great nation." Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council, also emphasized the need to protect the social gains the nation has made during the past few years.

Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, emphasized the readiness of organized labor to do its part and hit at the frustration of the production battle by wealthy interests to whom profits means more than liberty.

"Labor has shown its determination and its initiative to produce the wherewithal to destroy fascism," said Mr. Quill. "But too often labor is given no 'ear.' We have got to see to it, in the interest of our country's welfare, that labor representatives are on every board from the top down."

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the New York Teachers Union, appealed for recognition of the need to widen and strengthen our democracy as a necessary war weapon.

Other speakers at the meeting include Bayard Rustin, chairman of the New York State Executive Committee, Treasury Department Defense Saving Staff; Martin Shapiro, president of the Federation of Affiliated Postal Employees of New York and Metropolitan Area; Clarence King, executive secretary, office of Civilian Defense, New York City, and C. Alexander Perich, assistant superintendent of schools.

School Defense Parley to Hear Mrs. Roosevelt

Leading Educators to Attend Conference Here Today

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will discuss Civilian Defense and the Schools at an all-day conference of educators, which is being sponsored by the New York University Center for Safety Education today at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 57th St. and Eighth Ave. Some 500 school administrators and safety leaders from six eastern states are expected at the meeting.

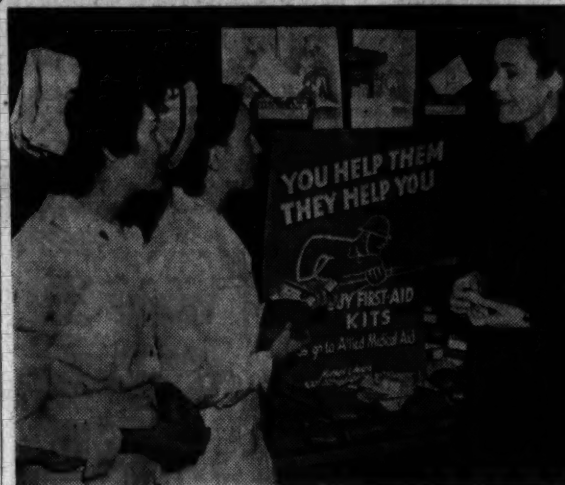
Mrs. Roosevelt, who is assistant director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, will make her address at the conference luncheon, scheduled for 12:30 P. M.

The conference will open at ten o'clock with two panels on "Safety and Safety Education in Defense Training and Vocational School Shops," and "Meeting New Problems of Safety Supervision and Instruction." Two other panels, beginning after the luncheon, will discuss "The Relationship of the Schools to Civilian Defense," and "Liability and School Insurance."

In addition to members of the New York University faculty, the following New York City educators will take part in the conference: Associate Superintendent Regina C. M. Burke; Tom Burke, executive vice-president of the Greater New York Safety Council; Harold Fields, member of the Board of Examiners; Charles J. Kraft, Jr., assistant director of health education; Associate Superintendent George F. Pigott, Jr.; Edward I. Sanders, assistant administrator of Civilian Defense in the schools.

Re-Registration Of All Axis Aliens To Begin Feb. 2

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that re-registration of Axis aliens would begin Feb. 2 in the eight states comprising the Western Army Command and in the remaining states Feb. 9. Designed to give the government "tighter" control of the 1,100,000 Germans, Japanese and Italian nationals in the United States, the registration will affect all of them 14 years of age or older.



Many Women Enroll In Drive for Nurses

Plans to recruit 50,000 young women during 1942 for training as nurses, to meet the urgent plea for more nurses made by the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and the United States Public Health Service, are already resulting in capacity enrollments in winter classes of many schools of nursing, the Nursing Council on National Defense said yesterday through its Committee on Recruitment of Student Nurses.

A nationwide canvass, now in progress, by state nursing council of Columbia, shows that on defense in all 48 states and the whole some of the 1,300 schools of nursing already have their February classes filled, others still have vacancies. Classes are admitted twice yearly in nearly half of all schools.

High school graduation is a minimum requirement in most schools, and some college work in addition is preferred. Recruitment of student nurses is distinct from the Red Cross plan for training volunteer nurse's aides for hospital assistance.

No fewer than 50,000 student nurses should be enrolled this year, it is estimated, if minimum needs are to be met by 1945. This number is an increase of 25 per cent over normal peace-time enrollment.

Information is available from State Nursing Councils on Defense and from the Council on National Defense, 1790 Broadway.

Garment Local In Last Rites For Horowitz

Members of Cloak Operators Local 117, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, formed a procession past the bier of Louis Horowitz yesterday, paying their last respects to the militant rank and file leader.

Horowitz, whose death on Tuesday shocked and saddened the membership of his union, was lauded by a number of fellow unionists who spoke at the funeral services in Manhattan Center yesterday. Among them were Joseph Boruchowicz rank and file leader of local 117; Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117; Rubin Zuckerman, chairman of the Cloak Joint Board; S. Shelly; A. Kirsh, who spoke for the Kluff Club; and Jacob Sleserman.

Among the vast number of floral tokens was a wreath from the Cloak Joint Board.

Horowitz, an outstanding champion of workers' rights, had been active in the labor movement for more than 30 years. For the last ten years he had been a member of the Communist Party. In his union local he had held many posts, including those of chairman, business agent, executive board member and delegate to numerous conventions. He was buried in Mount Hebrew Cemetery.

Industrial Health Key To Output, Doctors Told

Excess Hours Decreases Efficiency; Fitness Vigil Is Urged

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—To win the battle of production, the physical and mental fitness of workers must be maintained unimpaired, was the warning issued by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, professor of physiology at Northwestern University, to several hundred physicians at the 4th Annual Congress of Industrial Health held here.

"The spirit of willingness and patriotism is not enough," said Dr. Ivy. "Fitness is required for sustained effort and output and it is the province of those charged with the maintenance of industrial health to increase and conserve the physical fitness of the workers."

Pointing out that productivity can be stepped up greatly, Dr. Ivy at the same time warned that the 6-day week was the efficiency limit. The British experience has shown 56 hours to be the best standard for men, and 48 hours for women, he said.

If workers' hours are extended beyond 50 hours a week, to a 7-day week of 70 to 80 hours, there is a rapid decline in productivity. This decline seems to be attributable to staleness, rather than to any lack of incentive.

It appears that at this point the sociological and psychological factors begin to play a greater part in efficiency than do the factors of reserve energy and potential ability to continue at the same pace.

Dr. Ivy stressed the role of these psychological and sociological factors by pointing out, "It appears as if most anything the management does, which attracts the interest of the workers, or indicates interest in their welfare, improves productivity."

He then pointed out that responsibility for this rests upon those in charge of the maintenance of industrial health.

Nelson Plans Revisions in War Agencies

Production Chief Now Working on Shakeup, Early Declares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—War production chief Donald M. Nelson is working now on organizational changes in the defense set-up, White House secretary Stephen Early said today.

Nelson had said that he would shake up existing war production agencies wherever necessary, to obtain maximum efficiency in the output of guns, planes, tanks and ships to beat Axis.

Early said that Nelson now is working with the Budget Bureau on details of the new War Production Board, which he is to be chairman, and that the presidential order formalizing the super-agency may not be issued before late next week.

The Secretary said Nelson would have the informal status of a cabinet member. Early said he was "sure" President Roosevelt would call Nelson into cabinet meetings when there were production matters up but that he thought Nelson's contacts with the cabinet members and the President probably would be channeled into special conferences of small groups.

Asked whether he thought the president would take any action to give Nelson actual cabinet status, Early replied he did not think Nelson needed "any more status than he already has."

"I would say that he has status now with a capital S," Early added. Early was asked whether the drafting of the executive order encompassed the establishment of a joint supply commission or council among the united nations.

CIO Union Urges War Board Act on Harvester Snag

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Secretary of Labor Perkins has been asked to certify for mediation to the new war labor board set up by President Roosevelt the year-old dispute between International Harvester and the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee.

Charging that the company has stalled and refused to arbitrate or settle, Grant Oakes, national chairman of the CIO organization, last night wired requesting immediate certification.

Present negotiations for a new contract between the company and five locals (Chicago, East Moline, Rock Falls) have dragged for five months, and have been stalled over union recognition and wage questions—both of which have been subjects of dispute for more than a year.

Capital Conditions A Defense Hazard

Severe Housing Shortage and Traffic Snarls Mar Washington Scene

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"Civilian morale in Washington is of primary importance and the national capital should show the way in providing good living conditions and the best air raid defenses for its residents," Chairman John H. Tolan of the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration stated the other day.

Tolan had just announced that his committee would hold hearings on conditions in the District of Columbia affecting civilian morale.

The sad picture of community and civilian protection facilities here revealed at these hearings made it plain, however, that Washington could serve as a model only in awakening the country to correct situations which are an obstacle to victory in our war effort.

For responsible District officials testified at the committee hearing Tuesday that the lack of adequate housing and the lack of sufficient funds for the civilian defense program were seriously affecting the morale and well-being of Washington residents.

FUNDS INSUFFICIENT
The nation's capital is "an awfully easy place to spot from the air," according to OCD Director F. H. LaGuardia, yet the District's request for \$6,000,000 for defense protection was trimmed down to \$2,400,000.

This will only be enough to take care of light and water pipes needed and officials admit they don't know where they will get the money to buy the necessary fire-fighting equipment and medical supplies.

Washington has become a real "boom town" in the last year and a half, and a 16 per cent increase in population has boosted the number of residents in the metropolitan area to over 1,080,000. Civil service officials estimate that at least another 125,000 federal workers will flock into the town within the year.

Most serious of all the District's problems is the lack of housing, both for white and Negro workers. Officials have warned of a "painfully acute" housing shortage in the next six months despite the plans of the Division of Defense Housing to construct more than 45,000 homes and 2,500 dormitory units by July 1.

According to the Washington Housing Association, "the influx of new workers continues faster than the completion of new dwelling units."

The war effort of the Federal government is being hampered by this housing shortage since great difficulty is being met in recruiting government employees.

An official of the War Department recently told the amazing story that out of 3,346 applications sent out to try to get employees to come to Washington to work in the War Department, 1,227 accepted. Of these 1,227, 70 per cent came to Washington and stayed an average of 2 days and then left.

NEGROES HARD HIT
The great difficulties in securing decent housing, plus the high cost of living, the intolerable traffic situation and the lack of adequate recreational facilities are the main factors in making government workers "go back home."

Particularly hard hit by the lack of available apartments is the Negro population of the District, close to 30 per cent of all the residents. Negro workers find it almost impossible to get any type of employment other than very low-paid domestic and service work, and consequently can afford to pay little rent.

A survey of the number of public housing units being constructed in the District of Columbia and surrounding areas revealed 4,454 dwellings for white persons as against 1,735 for Negroes. But that only tells half the story.

Private enterprise was engaged in building 5,377 apartment units and homes for white residents in and around the District, while only 430 were being constructed for Negroes.

HAZARDS OF ROOMING HOUSES
There are many other aggravating features of the housing situation here, particularly the high percentage of the population which must seek shelter in rooming houses. This situation is due to the large number of unmarried persons working for the Federal government. There is practically no inspection of these boarding houses, they are exceptionally overcrowded and unsanitary, and health officials are warning of possible epidemic.

Another aspect is the number of living units occupied by both the Federal government and British agencies here, due to the shortage of office space.

In a recent survey made, 52 per cent of all the dwelling units inspected had toilets shared by two or more families, one indication of how far overcrowding has gone.

As far as available vacancies are concerned, a WPA survey revealed that only 1,016 units were available for immediate occupancy last October, mostly in the higher rent brackets, and that tiny number has probably disappeared since then.

Along with the intolerable housing conditions, Washington residents are faced with a traffic situation which is simply unspeakable.



Sophie Kutusov, great grand-niece of the commanding general whose armies drove Napoleon out of Russia, helps organize the Russian War Relief Rally at the Chicago Stadium, Sunday, Feb. 22, on Washington's Birthday.

Her Kin Beat Napoleon: She Aids Russian Relief

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Among those who want to do everything within their power to help the Soviet Union defeat Hitler is the former Countess Sophie Kutusov, now plain Miss Sophie Kutusov.

The daughter of Count Serge Kutusov is now spending her time

knitting helmets and mittens for Soviet soldiers, and helping plan the Russian War Relief rally to be held in the Chicago Stadium on Feb. 22.

When Napoleon was routed in Russia, the general commanding the Russian forces was Gen. Michael Kutusov, her great-granduncle.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1942

An Indictment of Business-As-Usual

Chairman Nelson of the new War Production Board will not have far to look for the practices which have delayed the production program and which must be ended once and for all. For the Truman report, just issued by a Senate Committee, tells a good part of the shocking story of "business-as-usual" which has permeated the OPM, the dollar-a-year men and the Army and Navy procurement divisions.

Issuance of the Truman report is a healthy sign, reflecting the desire of the country to rectify bad practices of the past and to win the war.

The report confirms the charges made by many individuals, and especially by labor, of how the business-as-usual attitude, profiteering plans and monopoly practices have slowed down the production of armaments essential to winning the war. The facts as revealed by the report fully confirm the need for plans like the Murray, Reuther, Bridges and other production plans; while the indictment of the dollar-a-year men and of many big corporations, justifies labor's insistence that it have both a voice and a vote at the production council tables.

Patriotic industrialists and labor did not encounter any special difficulties in cooperating to boost production to win the war. Labor directed its voice against those sections of the big corporations which with their business-as-usual attitude were not satisfied with standard profits but indulged in profiteering and monopoly practices at the expense of war production.

In one respect, the Truman report takes an incorrect and dangerous tack. This is where it blames strikes for the delay in production and asks Congress to consider pending anti-strike legislation. As a matter of fact, this section of the report is contradicted by the rest of the report which expressly states that labor disputes in the past are "not reasons for failures of production, but are excuses." Furthermore, there has not been a single strike since Pearl Harbor, while labor has pressed for and secured machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Nelson has issued a warning that he is prepared to clean house in order to guarantee the President's Victory Production Program. The facts revealed in the Truman report make it clear that a house cleaning is sorely needed and that the place to begin is in the OPM itself.

Meanwhile, along with a house-cleaning and the setting up of a centralized authority, the urgency of the situation calls for production conferences and councils in every plant and industry at which labor will have due representation and through which government-employer-labor cooperation for out-producing Hitler can be fully achieved.

The I.B.T. Union Button On the Burma Road

Defying death every mile of the way, 1,700 AFL teamsters are driving trucks on the Burma Road, keeping that vital lifeline open for the heroic people of China.

These teamsters gave up comparatively safe jobs at home when called upon by the American government to see that the necessary supplies reach the defenders of China.

These unsung heroes of the Burma road, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT), are the union brothers of those AFL building trades workers who dropped their tools and took up arms when the Japanese attacked the islands of Guam and Wake.

There can be no doubt that membership and activity in a labor union, give a man a strong sense of discipline, militancy and international solidarity.

Labor Shows Initiative Against Job Discrimination

A fresh breeze blew over the country in the last few days. It came from the labor movement. Both A. F. of L. and CIO workers added their voices to the growing chorus among trade unionists for the elimination of racial discrimination from the labor movement.

The Executive Board of the aeronautical Mechanics Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L., voted to expunge from its constitution a ban against the acceptance of Negro workers as members. This is all the more important since it takes place in the A. F. of L. For it shows that the jim-crow barriers maintained by the die-hard executive council members is opposed by the rank and file membership and by many progressive A. F. of L. officials.

In the second instance, the National Maritime Union sharply condemned racial

discrimination against Negro workers. Ferdinand Smith, Negro national secretary of the union reported to the union that its initiative against jim-crowism had won the support of the Federal Government and had compelled the United States Lines to reverse the policy of refusing to employ Negro, Filipino and Porto Rican seamen. In this respect, the NMU has once more shown itself to be in the vanguard of the labor unions against job-discrimination and therefore for stronger unions.

The removal of racial discrimination in the labor movement is, as the NMU leader pointed out, essential to win the battle of production against Hitler. Some small beginnings have been made against the wall of anti-Negro discrimination in the defense industries; but not by any means enough. This wall should be broken down completely. The Victory Program of our country against the Axis is seriously weakened by practices of racial prejudice against Negro and other workers.

President Roosevelt has denounced such discrimination; Governor Lehman has and the Fair Employment Practice Committee of the national Government has been set up to combat it. But it is clear that more such initiative should be taken up by labor itself as shown by these CIO and A. F. of L. unions.

In the Spirit of Fair Play

More such events as the "Salute to Negro Troops," held in Mecca Temple last Sunday, would undoubtedly contribute to national unity and to national morale.

This cultural benefit was sponsored by the Stage, Screen and Radio Division of the Fight for Freedom, Inc., and the Council for Negro Culture. It served to weave together the common stake of Negro and white Americans in the fight against Hitler, through a skillful and enjoyable dramatization of the historical traditions of the country.

The participation of Mrs. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson, Herbert Agar, and Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and so many outstanding artists was an expression of the broad concern of the population in the welfare of the Negro troops for whom the benefit was given. This shows again that discrimination against Negro soldiers and the Negro people flouts the spirit of unity and fair play which prevails in the country today as never before. All the participants and sponsors of the affair helped to strengthen morale in the armed forces and among the people generally.

Dies Runs True To Form

Only recently the Daily Worker had cautioned that Martin Dies' suddenly expressed desire to "investigate" Axis agents was merely a "come on" to obtain more Congressional funds for new saturnalias of red-baiting against the progressive and labor movements. Today Dies by his own acts proves the truth of this assertion.

On the pages of Hearst's New York papers, Dies now splashes the announcement that he is "going after" Malcolm Cowley of the New Republic and Joseph P. Lash, who have just been appointed to government war posts and whose opposition to Communism is well-known. The old red-baiting formula is nevertheless dragged out again—with its false implication that Communists should be denied a place in public life and with its irresponsible persecution of any one who ever had any progressive thought at any time.

Such continued anti-American activities by the Texas witch-hunter are a serious matter for the American people, and of serious harm to the war effort. They furnish a convenient cover-up for such seditionists as Coughlin, the Franco representatives and the other Axis agents running around loose in America. These acts by Dies have in them the virus of appeasement—with their aping of the Hitlerite technique at splitting the unity of the people. And it is not surprising that Dies finds his chief backing for his latest anti-American action in the newspapers of William Randolph Hearst, whose past Munich stand has been so responsible for the "non-alert" condition at Pearl Harbor.

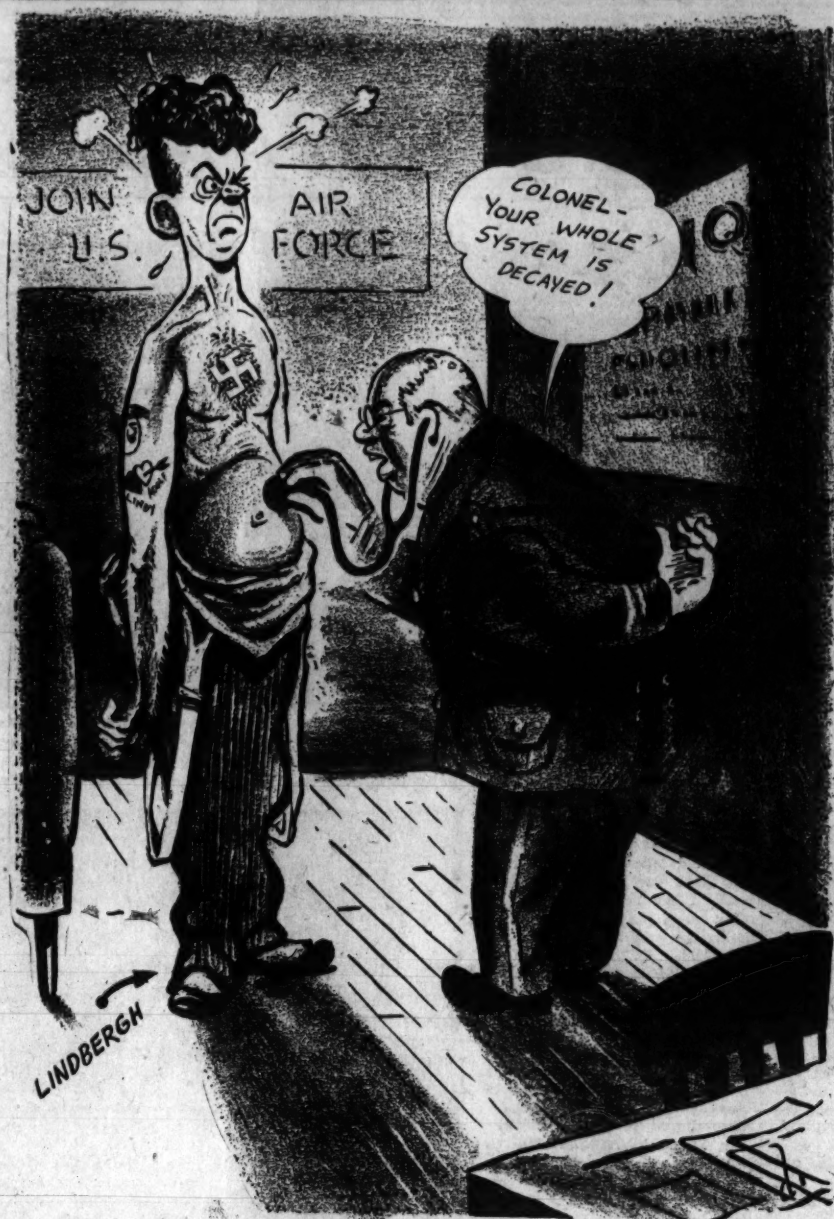
The Dies Committee has systematically hidden the plots of the Axis agents beneath a smokescreen of falsehoods against the progressive and labor movements. Now in this war emergency, there is a double danger in its fulminations, since they are aimed at discrediting that section of the nation which is most intent on the successful prosecution of the war. The proper fate for the Dies Committee is that complete oblivion to which the House of Representatives can consign it.

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Truman Report Shows Why Labor's Plans Are Needed

(Continued from Page 1)

joint industry - labor - government council in place of the dollar-a-year men setups, to supervise the all-out effort.

The labor plans, following basically the Murray Industry Council idea, are briefly as follows:

AUTO
 In Automobile: The Reuther plan, advanced in Jan., 1941, it called for postponement of production of 1942 models and pooling of the tool and die facilities of the auto industry to equip assembly line scale production of planes. Later it was brought out that the same applies to mass production of tanks.

This plan was shelved by William Knudsen and the auto manufacturers, who would not listen to any proposal that would cut into civilian business. The plane companies, naturally, opposed the idea. The auto companies insisted rather on government financing of new plants which would operate without interference in civilian production. Thus, a large percentage of the country's metal would still go for pleasure car production.

STEEL
 In Steel, the Murray plan, advanced in December, 1940, it warned of the bottleneck from ship-building and steel orders concentrated in a handful of companies. Murray demanded spread of work and sub-contracting to bring the facilities of the smaller companies into the war effort.

WATERFRONT
 On the waterfront, the Bridges plan, advanced nearly two months ago. It provides for mechanization of loading and unloading of ships on the West Coast; utilization of abandoned dock facilities and ports; more economic utilization of dock space and operation on a round-the-clock seven-day week basis. This, in effect, would be equal to adding a merchant fleet to

the U.S. overnight, since no ships would be tied up in ports.

This plan was highly praised by the waterfront employers, but its application is still opposed because it comes from Harry Bridges.

COPPER, ZINC, LEAD

Non-Ferrous Metals—copper, zinc, lead—the plan advanced by Reid Robinson in behalf of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Robinson only last Tuesday disclosed that copper and other metal mine operators have been deliberately holding down production to force up prices, and that they were successful in their Reid Robinson sit-down. The seven-point metal plan calls for immediate reopening of 131 copper mines and 121 lead and zinc mines that have been closed down for the past ten years, because they were "unprofitable." More efficient production methods, price control and round-the-clock, seven-day week operation are among the other provisions.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Farm Equipment, the plan of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee. It calls attention to the immense capacity and favorable mid-west location of the industry and the ease with which it

could be converted to tank and other arms production. It calls for concentration of civilian work in some of the plants so the others could be fully devoted to war work. It further proposes mass production of replacement parts so farmers would not junk equipment which could easily be made serviceable.

Those are only some of the plans. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, with 75 per cent of 350,000 workers in shops under its contracts on war work, is pressing a similar plan. This union's analyses of the difficulties in its field, has quite obviously contributed to the contents of the Truman report. The Aluminum Workers are other CIO unions that have advanced similar plans.

The placing of CIO and AFL representatives on the Defense Communications Board last week may well be a step for better relationship in the coming period. In this industry the American Communications Association, CIO, has advanced a plan designed to improve and speed communication and combat sabotage.

In the Maritime Industry the energy the National Maritime Union is devoting to its plan to "keep 'em sailing" and supplying crews, is perhaps one of the best examples of labor's devotion to the war effort.

Labor now looks with interest on the steps Donald M. Nelson, newly appointed chairman of the War Production Board, is taking, with a hope that from now on its proposals will receive serious attention.

Nazi Captive Reveals 'Many Desert Posts'

Says Unbearable Cold, Terrible Losses Breaking Down Army Discipline

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.—War prisoner Hans Haag, a private in the 11th Infantry Regiment, has reported on the terrible losses suffered by the Nazis on Soviet Front. "Our company numbered 260 men," he said. "Four times we received reinforcements numbering altogether 100 soldiers. As a result of the latest actions we sustained enormous losses and today there are only 90 men left in our company."

"The cold is unbearable. Eleven soldiers in our company froze their feet and several men died from cold. Discipline in the regiment is definitely slipping. In the 11th company an officer ordered four soldiers to build a command post. They emphatically refused. Many soldiers simply desert their posts."

How 2 Red Army Units Won Their 'Guard' Promotions

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 15.—For courage, discipline and good organization displayed in battles against the German invaders, the 107th Motorized Rifle Division and the Eighth Tank Brigade were promoted to Guard units. The 107th Motorized Rifle Division, now the Second Motorized Division, began its glorious fighting path as far back as July in the district of the city of Bely, by routing the 20th German Tank Division.

Since then, this division, headed by Col. Chanchibazov, Commissar Vinogradov and Chief of Staff Major Yagodin, had waged ceaseless battles against the enemy on the most responsible sectors of the front. Once, during the enemy's offensive, when the division was cut off from the main forces, its command succeeded in an organized fashion in bringing out its men to a fixed line.

During their October offensive the Germans failed to encircle the 107th Motorized Rifle Division. It preserved its full fighting capacity and when the enemy resumed the offensive in November this division firmly held back the onslaught of superior forces. It defended an important sector of the front and by stubborn battles compelled the enemy to give up hope of achieving success in this sector.

PENETRATED NAZI REAR

When the Red Army units changed to the counter-offensive, this division together with the cavalry was detailed for operations behind the enemy lines and inflicted heavy losses on the fascists. During October, November and December, the Second Motorized Guard Division annihilated 12,300 Germans and destroyed and captured 223 tanks, 830 motor vehicles, 76 guns, 91 minethrowers, 55 machine guns, 6,500 shells.

Similar is the glorious path traversed by the Eighth Tank Brigade. Formed a comparatively short time ago, this brigade in a brief period of struggle established and fully retained a splendid tradition. This brigade is commanded by Col. Paul Rotmistrov and his closest aides, Brigade Commissar Shatalov and Chief of Staff Major Krasnov.

In September of last year Rotmistrov's brigade acquitted itself with honor in active operations on one sector of the Northwestern Front. It succeeded in diverting considerable enemy forces from the Leningrad Front and thus relieved the situation at Leningrad at a moment when this was of paramount importance.

SMASHED OFFENSIVE

Later at another no less important sector of the front the Eighth Tank Brigade cut short the enemy's repeated attempts to launch an offensive, throwing him back to starting positions and checking him. Taking advantage of the fact that no other Red Army units were stationed nearby the enemy decided to wipe out the Eighth Tank Brigade before the arrival of reinforcements and hurled considerable tanks and infantry and aircraft against it. Nevertheless the Soviet tankmen beat back all the enemy attacks, removed their damaged machines from the battlefield and preserved the brigade's fighting capacity.

On Oct. 24 the brigade broke through the position of the advancing enemy and menaced his rear. The enemy was compelled to halt the offensive and bring up an additional division from another sector of the front. Having accumulated forces the enemy again attempted to launch an offensive. Without awaiting reinforcements the Eighth Tank Brigade decided to attack the enemy and almost completely wiped out his forces, as a result of this attack. In ceaseless fierce battles from Sept. 21 to Dec. 23, the Eighth Tank Brigade, now the Third Tank Guard Brigade, annihilated more than 10,000 Germans, capturing and destroying 161 tanks, 452 motor vehicles, 150 guns, 140 machine guns, 190 motorcycles, 12,000 shells and 8,000 mines.

Letters From Our Readers

Defense Worker Asks FDR to Free Earl Browder

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Below is a copy of a letter I sent to the President of the United States:

"All America is united behind you in the struggle to defeat Japanese treachery and Axis aggression."

"Most of us are doing our bit. I am a worker in a defense plant. I work overtime gladly because I have faith in our ultimate victory. I expect that soon I may be drafted into the armed forces to fight actively in behalf of our country."

"This is only proper. Every person has a definite place in the struggle now being waged all over the world. Everyone must have a definite share in our fight. Each person should assume his share."

"However, there is one man—one of the earliest and foremost anti-fascists who cannot participate because he languishes in a Georgia prison cell."

"Mr. President, Earl Browder does not belong in the jail in these perilous times. It is within your power to free him."

G. F.

Good Neighbor Plan in The Bronx

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The article on some wardens in the Jan. 13 issue by Louise Mitchell prompts me to write this letter—a tip on how to raise a few dollars to cover the incidental expenses for the work of the wardens.

In our area the neighbors are saving their waste paper, cartons, old newspaper and donating it to the air raid headquarters.

The young boys and girls of all ages collect it regularly. So far we have amassed the magnificent sum of \$9 and it is still pouring in. Our petty cash box will have no difficulty being refilled and expenses are being met.

L. B.

A Proposal to Speed the Campaign to Free Browder

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our branch of the Communist Party has been conducting a campaign in the neighborhood for letters to be written to the President in Comrade Browder's behalf.

My mother, who is a member of my branch, expressed the feeling that we were not doing nearly enough and she made the excellent proposal that all of us take advantage of the President's Birthday campaign by sending dimes to the President for the fight against infantile paralysis, enclosing a letter with each dime, urging the freedom of America's leading anti-fascist, Earl Browder.

E. B.

